HTML Links

Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.

HTML Links - Hyperlinks

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

Note: A link does not have to be text. A link can be an image or any other HTML element! HTML Links - Syntax

The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

```
<a href="url">link text</a>
```

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

The *link text* is the part that will be visible to the reader.

Clicking on the link text, will send the reader to the specified URL address.

Example

This example shows how to create a link to W3Schools.com:

Visit W3Schools.com!

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

- An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- A visited link is underlined and purple
- An active link is underlined and red

Tip: Links can of course be styled with CSS, to get another look!

HTML Links - The target Attribute

By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. To change this, you must specify another target for the link.

The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

- self Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
- blank Opens the document in a new window or tab
- parent Opens the document in the parent frame
- top Opens the document in the full body of the window

Example

Use target=" blank" to open the linked document in a new browser window or tab:

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target=" blank">Visit W3Schools!</a>
```

Absolute URLs vs. Relative URLs

Both examples above are using an absolute URL (a full web address) in the href attribute.

A local link (a link to a page within the same website) is specified with a relative

URL (without the "https://www" part):

Example

```
<h2>Absolute URLs</h2>
<a href="https://www.w3.org/">W3C</a>
<a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a>
<h2>Relative URLs</h2>
<a href="html_images.asp">HTML Images</a>
<a href="/css/default.asp">CSS Tutorial</a>
```

HTML Links - Use an Image as a Link

To use an image as a link, just put the tag inside the <a> tag:

Example

```
<a href="default.asp">
<img src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial" style="width:42px;height:42px;">
</a>
```

Link to an Email Address

Use mailto: inside the href attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program (to let them send a new email):

Example

Send email

Button as a Link

To use an HTML button as a link, you have to add some JavaScript code.

JavaScript allows you to specify what happens at certain events, such as a click of a button:

Example

<button onclick="document.location='default.asp"">HTML Tutorial/button>

Link Titles

The title attribute specifies extra information about an element. The information is most often shown as a tooltip text when the mouse moves over the element.

Example

Visit our HTML Tutorial

More on Absolute URLs and Relative URLs

Example

Use a full URL to link to a web page:

HTML tutorial

Example

Link to a page located in the html folder on the current web site:

HTML tutorial

Example

Link to a page located in the same folder as the current page:

HTML tutorial

Chapter Summary

- Use the <a> element to define a link
- Use the href attribute to define the link address
- Use the target attribute to define where to open the linked document
- Use the element (inside <a>) to use an image as a link
- Use the mailto: scheme inside the href attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program

HTML Link Tags

Tag Description	
<u>≤a></u> Defines a hyperlink	